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SATURDAY.

KANSAS CITY, JANUARY 26, 1895.

SATURDAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOWN TO PIECES.

BREWERY WRECKED AT MENDOTA. ILL., BY A BOILER EXPLOSION.

SEVEN MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

AS MANY MORE WERE BADLY WOUND-ED AND MAY DIE.

OTHERS MAY HAVE PERISHED.

A BLINDING SNOW STORM PREVENTED

WORK IN THE RUINS.

The Explosion Destroyed a Building Five Stories High and Shook Every House in the City - Loss Is at

Least \$100,000.

Mendorn, Ill., Jan. 25 .- At 3 o'clock this afternoon the main building of Henning's brewery, in this city, was wrecked by a boiler explosion, the concussion being so great that every building in the city was badly shaken. The building destroyed was five stories in height and filled with machinery. The force of the explosion completely demolished it, killing seven men and badly injuring six others. The killed are:

S. S. Seifert, foreman. David Wells, fireman David Gheer, engineer. Lemuel De Shaso, iceman. Henry Pert, laborer, Adam Bresshead.

John Kennedy, a well borer of De Kalb.

The injured are: James Love, Chicago; arm broken and

head badly cut. A. McLeod, Chicago; head and fac-

George Parker, Chicago: head cut. F. M. Carpenter, badly hurt.

William Long, badly hurt. Henry Varner, badly hurt.

The Chicago men and Kennedy, of De Kalb, had but lately come here, and were engaged in sinking a well near the building. Up to a late hour no more bodles had been found in the debris and a blinding snow storm almost stopped work, but it is thought more men are buried under the ruins of bricks and beams. The loss to property amounts to over \$100,000, and a large

number of men are thrown out of work. The explosion had an unward tendency, lifting the building and overturning it. All was excitement and many were driven frantic with the thought that husband, father or son might be beneath the ruins. Women, bareheaded and wild with fear, braved the wind the injured might be learned. In the excitement a number of citizens received injuries in removing beams and lumber. Never before has this city suffered such a blow and many are the conjectures as to the number of dead at the bottom of that great heap of brick and mortar and broken machinery. The work of removing the

Every Precaution

Speaking of Butterine, Prof. Caldwell of Cornell University,

"The process is, cleanly throughout and includes every precaution necessary to secure a product entirely free from animal tissue or any other im-

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Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, U. S. A.

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be a day or more before the list of dead

was the cause of the concussion. The dead are men highly respected and several of them are prominent

will be complete. When the explosion occurred every building in the city was

REPUBLICANS HOLD A CAUCUS. Nothing of Importance Was Done, How

on Anything.

Washington, Jan. 25.-The Republican senatorial causus was in session from to 30 until 12 o'clock to-day and adjourned without taking any action on any subject, al-though most every question before the sendiscussion was of such a desultory character as to afford no authentic information on any of the questions. The reference to the financial subjects was really briefer than that on any other question nothing whatever was developed on this

The principal subject under consideration was that of taking a position on the ques-tion of the senatorial election in the states where there are senatorial deadlocks. No where there are senatorial deadlocks. No formal expression of opinion was eletted. This was because of the general opposition which seemed to prevail against senatorial interference. There was also some expres-sion of opinion upon the order of busi-ness in the senate from this time forth,

but no vote was taken.

The territorial admission bills were discussed with reference to the political complexion of the proposed states, if this bill should pass. There was no reference to the silver question in the discussion, but the Eastern sensitors as a class seemed inclined to oppose admission, and the Western sensitors to favor it so far as expression was obtained, was regarded as evidence that some sensitors had this point in mind if they did not give expression to if

nearest approach to a decision reached by the caucus was in the matter of the resolution of Senator Allen re-garding the alleged election frauds in Alabama, which the Republicans will prob-ably stand together to to encourage inves-

MORE WARSHIPS NEEDED.

Are of Vital Importance.

Washington, Jan. 25.-The report on the carries a total of \$11.875,022, an increase over the estimates, which were \$30.952,086. The estimates for the increase of the navy were \$10.259,392, while the appropriation is \$13.777,521. Of this increase over estimates \$50,000,080 is for armor and armaments, and \$50,000,000 is for armor and armaments, and \$463,200 for construction and steam engineering. The allowance for the bureau of ordnance has been increased \$1,131,000 over the appropriation for the current year. The special item of \$188,000 for equipment of vessels in excess of the appropriation under the bureau of equipments is caused by the commissioning of the Columbia, Minpeanalls, Montamery, Marshelmad, Cast. the commissioning of the Columbia, Min-meapolia, Montgomery, Martilehead, Cast-line, Machias, Olympia, Cincinnati and Ra-leigh, all new vessels. The increase of \$542,523 for yards and docks over the al-lowance for the current year includes \$28,000 for the completion of the Puget Sound navy yard, which the secretary of the navy from personal inspection consid-ered necessary.

the navy from personal inspection considered necessary.

The most important feature of the report is the discussion of the necessity for the three new battleships and twelve torpedo boats, provided for. Mr. Talbott says that the necessities of our geographical position have been carefully taken into consideration and the committee is forced to the conclusion that the continuation of building battle ships is of vital importance.

CHAMP CLARK'S DISTRICT.

It Has Become Permanently Republican and Could Not Be Induced to Be Otherwise.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 25.— (Special,) Congressman-elect Trelour, of the Ninth district, is in Jefferson City to-day, visiting with friends and members of the general assembly. He says that the Ninth congressional district is in the Republican column to stay; that in future it will be impossible to vote the German population of that district for a Democratic candidate. of that district for a Democratic candidate for congress; that Republicans at last appreciate their power, and that the young men by thousands are coming into camp. He said that Champ Clark made a fatal blunder when he referred in contemptions terms to a large and respectable portion of the German population of the district. Congressman-elect Trelear fully appreciates the magnitude of the task which Democratic incapacity throws upon the Republican party. He thinks, however, that the party is competent to master the situation, and said that the blunders of the last three years will not again be daplicated for many years. f that district for a Democratic candidate

Wherever good health abounds good food predominates. Perfect food is made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

TOP OF HIS HEAD SAWN OFF.

Frightful Accident to Horatic A. Stetsor Who Lives to Tell of it.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25.-Of all the pe-uliar and interesting cases the saw mills of Puget Sound have sent to this city, non-compares with that of Horatio A. Stetof Puget Sound have sent to this city, none compares with that of Horatio A. Sietson, an engineer in Sterson, a Post's mill, whose head was cut half in two yesterday morning by a rip saw. Stetson was the engineer and also assisted his brother, Leroy, ar times, in fixing the machinery in the planing mill. By chance the mill feed belt came off and Sterson stopped under the table to fix it. He ran his head against the saw, and in leas than a twinking of an eye his head was cut across the top just in front of the sars. The saw went down into the brain fully three linches, the point of exit on either side of the head heing on a level with the tops of the ears. Stetson crawled out from under the table and was caught by his brother, who clapped the two pieces of his head together. The brother says that "blood and brains were coming from his head, which looked as if it was falling apart."

The wounded man was hurried to the hospital, and while on his way there was possessed with a sort of marila for swinging his right arm. It could not be held, He was speechless, but understood everything said to him. When he was placed on the operating table it was thought he would die before the longitudinal sinus

He was speechless, but understood everything said to him. When he was placed on the operating table it was thought he would die before the longitudinal staus could be stopped from bleeding. He went through the trephining operation, however, and was put to bed.

Toward night partial paralysis of his arms and legs set in, but he regained the power of speech, and called for his mother. At that time he said he was not suffering pain. During the night he was restless, but toward dawn he took a bowl of beef tea. From this time he became stronger, the power of motion of his legs and arms came back, and his mind was perfectly clear. He could talk, but with difficulty. His temperature was normal and his pulse remained all day up to \$ o'clock at night in the condition of a perfectly well man, and there was no inflammation in the wound, and at last accounts there were no indications of fever setting in.

According to the technical description of the wound, it commences on the top of the head, and in entering the brain cuts the fissure of Roland. This section of the brain is supposed to affect the power of motion, the truth of which claim is borne out by the manner in which Stetson acted on the way to the hospital. Many physicians do not wonder at his being alive, but they are mystlined at his being alive, but they are mystlined at his being possessed of all his mental faculties and retaining the control of his limbs, having a good appetite and being perfectly normal in all other conditions of his body

MORGAN'S VICTORY.

THE SENATE PASSES THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL BY A GOOD VOTE.

END OF A LONG DISCUSSION.

GOVERNMENT STANDS SPONSER FOR A GREAT UNDERTARING.

VOTE WAS 31 YEAS TO 21 NAYS

SENATOR MILLS DEFENDS OFFEN LIL AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Texas Senator Was Unusually Caustle in His Remarks During the Hawaiian Discussion-The House Passes

the Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- The bill pledging he faith of the United States to do the onstruction of the Nicaragua canal passed of 21 year to 21 nays. It was the termination of a debate which has lasted since the present session of congress began. It was, moreover, the first realization in either branch of congress of the vast project so long and vigorously urged for a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific with the United States government standing sponsor for the execution of the work. The o-night, but notwithstanding the lateness the hour there was an exceptionally full senate, owing to the interest felt in he culmination of the long discussion. The omats interested in the project had seats n the diplomatic galleries throughout the oting on the many amendments, and the dual question.

The bill, in brief, directs the Issue of \$70,000,000 of Nicaragua canal bonds, Each of these is to bear the following guarantee: "The United States of America guarantees to the lawful holder of this bond the payment by the Maritime Canal Comends and the interest accruing thereon,

se used in constructing the interoceanic anal. The secretary of the freasury is to ranal. The secretary of the freasury is to have general supervision of the project. A board of fifteen directors is to have immediate charge of the work. Of this board the president is to designate ten members, no more than two from any one state. The United States is to receive \$70,000,000 of canal company stock in return for guaranteeing the badds and is to be a supervision of the states o

Aside from the final debate and vote on the Nicaragua bill, the main interest of the day attached to a very caustic speech by Mr. Mills, of Texas, upholding the administration policy in Hawaii and incidentally scoring the sugar trust.

Mr. Mills eloquently related the manner in which the American people greeted the Hungarian patriot. Kossuth, after he had dead to a trike at the conversion.

ind dared to strike at the oppression orrounding him.

surrounding him.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Ore.) asked if Mr.

Mills sought to place together Kossuth
and the representatives of Queen Liftuokalant. Mr. Mills responded with warmth
that the representatives who came here
spoke for a people whose executive had
been defrauded by a representative of the
United States, whose government had been
overthrown by conspiracy and fraud. With
intense sureasm Mr. Mills read the letter
of President Harrison to Queen Liliuokalani when Minister Stevens was necredited to Hawaii.

redited to Hawatt. redired to Hawali.

The senator commented as he proceeded the the letter. This was at a time, said e, when the queen was still supreme, he was seeking to protect her own poor ative people against the corporate greed.

car lands of Hawaii.

"Hut the sugar trust wanted the land,
too, and they were more powerful than
Lillicokalani was," declared Mr. Mills, with
much force.

Minister Thurston, of Hawaii, came into he diplomatic gallery, and was an inter-sted listener to the severe arraignment of

a barbarous king on the throne of

'Who designated this king?" said Mr. "Who designated this king?" said Mr. Mills. "It was Emperor William, of Ger-many Queen Victoria, of England, and Renjamin Harrison, of the United States," Mr. Mills read from the New York Even-ing Post to the effect that Hawalian bonds were being floated in New England, There was a spirited controversy between Mr. Abirich and Mr. Mills as the former arose ask what authority the Texas senator I for the assertion he had made that w England corporations were among one greedily absorbing Hawailan sugar

"The sign's frust owns the lands and New England owns 50,000 shares of that stock," declared Mr. Mills.

He read in detail the investments of chais Spreckels and others in Hawaii. The senator said there "must be something behind this great flutter" on the part of the New England senators on behalf of Hawaii.

I trust," interjected Mr. Aldrich, "that patriotism directs the course of New En-gland senators, as it does nine-tenths of the American people."

answer, and the presiding officer rapped you received returns in '92, also,"

"And you received returns in '22, also," retorted Mr. Mills.

In conclusion, Mr. Mills hoped he had shown why this resolution intended as a censure on the president should not pass. Throughout the speech of Mr. Mills the galleries were well filled, and he was followed with greater interest than has attended any previous Hawalian speech.

Mr. Vest then introduced a resolution indorsing the policy of President Cleveland toward Hawali, and reciting that the course of the government should be to withhold from entangling alliances. This and the resolution under discussion went over to a subsequent day.

The Nicaraguan bill was then taken up. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) presented a letter

The Nicaraguan bill was then taken up, Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) presented a letter from London, stating that if the United States did not proceed with the canal project British capital would step in and carry out the plan. Brief speeches were made under the five minute rule by Mr. Vest, fivering a new survey by disinterested engineers; by Mr. Call, for direct government control. Mr. Wolcott offered an amendment requiring the canal company to purchase its material and construction machinery in the United States, Nicaragua or Costa Rica.

The first votes were on numerous amendments that had accumulated. That of Mr. Vest, giving the president complete authority to suspend the issue of canal bonds, was defeated—2i to 29.

Mr. Wolcott's amendment, that American

goods and materials should be used, was accepted by Mr. Morgan and agreed to. The amendment of Mr. Palmer, giving the president power to reappoint and telled directors of the canal company, was agreed

ing that every dollar of stock shall repre-sent a dollar netually expended by the company, was agreed to—27 to 19. Mr. Peffer's amendment, that the labor on the canal should be done by United States citizens, working eight hours a day,

officers of the United States corps of en-gineers shall supervise the work was de-

part awarded as a separate contract in order to secure the greatest possible exby Mr. Welcott that the aggregate of all contracts should not exceed \$70.00.00. The amendment of Mr. Vilas that the work should not be done by corporations in which stockholders of the canal are interexted was adopted. An amendment by Mr. Pasco that the

An amendment by Mr. Pasco that the canal route leases from Nicaragua shall be perpetual instead of for ninety-nine years was defeated—33 to 39.

Several amendments by Mr. Turple to limit the payments to the old Nicaragua Canal Company were defeated by viva Another amendment by him that the old

Turple's motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, substituting a provision that a complete survey be made by United States engineers before any further steps are taken. This was defeated—21 to 30.

The substitute of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, for a new treaty with Nicaragua, was defeated—12 to 32.

The bill was then passed as amendedyeas, 31; nays, 21, as follows: Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Butler, Cameron, Chandler, Culion, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, Gibson, Gorman, Hule, Hoar, Hunton, Lodge, McMillan, Mauderson, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Murphy, Platt, Parser, Designation, Designation Power, Pritchard, Proctor, Pt Squire, Walsh, White, Wilson, Nays—Allen, Blackburn, Blanchard, Car-fery, Call, Cockrell, Daniel, Davis, George Gray, Hill, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle Mills, Palmer, Poffer, Detturew, Turple Palmer, Poffer, P. Wolcott, Total, N.

The pairs were (the first tave voted for the bill): Tu Teller, Hawley and Bates, Dix

House Proceedings.

The sundry civil bill pussed the house to-day in the shortest time, so far as known, on record. It was unfer consideration but three days, As passed the bill carried \$85,125,721. Two propositions offered respectively by Mr. Sayers and Mr. Coombs, the former's to give the secretary of the treasury power to issue United States bonds of such dimensions as he should see it instead of as now to issue them of the same denomination, and the latter's to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-receiveshie for customs. House Proceedings. make them non-receiveable for customs dues after July I next, furnished the principal theme of discussion. Mr. Sayres' proposition was defeated—74 to 87, while that of Mr. Coumbs was carried without division. Another amendment offered by Mr. Settle, of North Carolina, to strike out the appropriation of \$0.000 to pay for information regarding monshine distillers, was make them non-receiveable

BRODERICK WAS DEFEATED. His Substitute and Amendment in Regard to Leavenworth Military Prison

Washington, Jan 22 - (Special) The provision in the sundry civil bill to transfer the military prison at Fort Leavenword from the department of war to the department of justice passed the house to-day Judge Broderick offered as a substitute a amendment providing that the department of justice he allowed to keep certain classes. of prisoners there the prison to rem. n the hands of this way he n could be t ered an amends in competition w.

is now very certain that the provisi III pass the senate and become a his will make a United States prison is understood that Mr. Broderick will from the superstanding of the superstanding of the superstanding superstanding superstanding for a prison to be located on the northwest cur ner of the reservation. It is the plan of the department to make building improve nents, and it is the idea to utilize prisabor in making these improvements. O labor in making these improvements. One
of the main objects Mr. Broderick had in
securing the amendment was to provide
that this work should not be done by prison labor, but give a chance to the laboring
nen of the locality. In the event the amendment is not stricken out in the senate it is
believed his provision will reach the point
in the senate in the senate in the senate of the senate in the senat

The only provides for a warden, and al-eally one application has been put in for the place. Howard Perry, of the depart-nent of justice, has indicated that he could accept the position which is sup-osed to be good for \$1,000 or \$5,000 per year and an important one, owing to the man contracts that will be awarded.

contracts that will be awarded.

Senator Martin and Judge Broderick also
have received information from a few of
hetr constituents, to the effect that they
night be able to accept the same position
should it be created by legislation.

The appointment will be under the control
of the department of the dearther. of the department of justice, and hence there is a great struggle to reach the Ros-ton pull. There is asthing to indicate of-ficially that there will be any further dep-redations committed on the military inter-ests of Fort Leavenworth.

'Can't cook as mother did." Not unless ou use Dr. Price's Baking Powder, A nousehold favorite for forty years,

Petty Pension Spite. Petty Pension Spite.

Washington, Jan. 25.—(Special.) A dependent mother of a soldier, Mrs. Louisa
Fromwell, of North Toneka, was preventefrom receiving a pension of \$12 a month
by the objection offered to-night in the
house by Merchitch of Virginia. The bilhad been favorably reported and was called
up by Representative Curtis, when the andispension spirit assorted itself and dilhastering hasted to the end of the session,
A similar bill passed the house on December 14 last, offered by Harrison, Democrat
of Tennesses.

Cost of Surveying Indian Lands. Washington, Jan. 25.—Responding to house resolution the sceretary of the interior has sent to that hody a letter sulterior has sear to that body a letter sub-mitting estimates of the amount of money necessary to survey lands in the indian Territory, as follows: Choctaw lands, 8,-683,000 acres, 191,555; Cherokee land, 5,021,000 acres, \$130,576; Creek lands, 2,00,455 acres, 170,149; Seminole lands, 275,000 acres, 25,753. A proper resurvey of the Chickasaw land, comprising 1,550,005 acres, in accordance with the public land system of surveys would cost \$22,073

WAR INEVITABLE.

MEXICO DECIDES TO LAND TROOPS ON GUATEMALAN SOIL

HAS SELECTED POINT OF ATTACK

FIRST DEMONSTRATION WILL BE AT SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA.

PLACE IS STRONGLY DEFENDED.

UNITED STATES SAID TO BE PLAYING THE ROLE OF PEACEMAKER.

Every Indication Points to Early Hostilities Between the Two Republics Mexico's Naval Force-Something of the Resources of the Countries.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.-Mexico, it is reported, has decided to land troops at San Jose de Guatemala. This would be a very difficult proceeding unless Mexico strengthened her navy, for San Jos is approached only in barges, and landing could only be effected at the ong pier that is built out into the



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO. the beach to permit the landing of

troops in bonts. Mexico has five ships on the Pacific coast at her command. The first i the Democrata, 450 tons displacement, bullt in 1875. She carries two 61/2 inch rifled gons of an old pattern. Mexico and Independence are small craft of limited fighting qualities.

The Libertad carries a 615 Inch gu and is the oldest boat in the fleet. Th Zaragossa is a modern fleet of the dis

She is used as a train ship and t of more value from a fighting stand point than all the other vessels in the

Mexican navy put together. Guntemala bought a man-of-war sev eral years ago. It is a small schooner not much larger than a pilot boat. One muzzle loading gun stands on this ermidable graft's draft. The weapor a not capable of being fired, however San Jose de Guatemala is protectes by a pattery of Krupp cannon that might make it warm for any ship the M pleans have but the Zaragossa

ENGLE SAM AS A PEACEMAKER. Efforts of the United States to Bring Abou

a Reconciliation. States has undertaken to play the part cala to prevent was if possible. A tele Guaranala and Mexico would agree be tween themselves upon some method o that if this should not be possible the Inttel States trusted the two countries would agree to submit their differences to This communication from a nation with friendly relations has caused a profounimpression upon the government and un the decision of the minister of foreign af least, the ultimatium which it was about to dispatch in much less time in answer to a note from Guatemala received. It is learned that the president of the United selved in good spirit before sending it by ner with Minister Romero at Washington

Romero Consults With Gresham

Washington, Jan. 2. -Wittle the state de-partment officials positively refuse to disuse the matter, there is ground for the pellef that it is exerting its good officer to settle the dispute between Mexico and Guatemaia over the boundary without reourse to war. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has been almost daily in consultation with Secretary Gresham, and while

To-day we look for the weather to be fair.

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Caccards 1034 Main Street.

he declines to tell what his purpose is, be declines to tell what his purpose is it is significant that he steadily maintains that the trouble will be adjusted without harsh measures. Minister Arrigia, of Guatemala, is also hopeful of a peaceable adjustment of the dispute. He said to day that he had not heard from his government within the past three days and had no information as to the course of events in thusbemals further than was contained in the press dismission. He was in contained in the press dismission. in Guatemala further than was contained in the press dispatishes. He was in consultation file norming with Secon Mendones, the Brazilian minister, touching the situation. It is asserted here that the Guatemalan government has all along been ready to submit the issue between Mexico and Guatemala to arbitration, and it is believed in case the Mexican government should look with favor on this proposition, Guatemala would like Brazil to act as arbitrator. It might be noted in this connection that Guatemala as parity to the convention of South and Central American nations providing for the submission of all disputes to arbitration, but Mexico of all disputes to arbitration, but Mexico has never joined in the treaty.

THE CONTENDING REPUBLICS. something About the History, Geography and Resources of Mexico and

Gnatemala. The republic of Moxico is bounded or the north by Texas, New Mexico and Arl-zona; on the south by Gautemala; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and on the west by the Pacific ocean. It is divided into twenty-seven states, one territory (Lowr California and one federal district tro the same as in the United States egislative, executive and judicial. The former is vested in congress, consisting o we houses, and the chief executive, whose title is president. The legislators are elect of by the people at the rate of one for each to,000 inhabitants, and hold their offic

19,000 inhabitants, and hold their offices for two years. The president is elected for four years by electors.

The country was conquered in 1539 by Cortex. At that time the empire of the Axiers extended from ocean to ocean in 1549 Mexico was united with the other American countries, and called New Spain, and was governed by viceroys. For a short period before the successful revolution of 1521 it was ruled by the soft-installed imperial ruler named Iturbide. In 1835 Texas won its independence from Mexico. Hostilities with the United States followed in 1855, and continued until 1848, when the United States deletated terms of peace, having won every battle. Mexico geded

United States dictated terms of peace, having won every battle. Mexico ceded the territory embraced in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

The present constitution was adopted in 1857, with subsequent modifications down to 1887. The country was invaded by French forces in 1822, and Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, was subsequently made emperor of Mexico by Napoteon III., emperor of France. He was captured and was executed on June 19, 1887. Since then Mexico has remained a republic, and has been comparatively quiet. The population is 11,500,000, divided as follows: Pure whites, 18 per cent; natives of mixed races, 43 per cent; natives of mixed races, 43 per lidians, 38 per cent. The area is square miles. The average climat at of the temperate zone. The coas is that of the temperate zone. The consplains are hot, moist and unhealthful, and tableland is almost perpetual spring and summer, while the mountain tops are in an atmosphere that is intensely cold. In an atmosphere that is intensely cold, Mexico is rich in mineral deposits of all kinds. Gold, silver, load, copper, fron, quicksilver, antimony, coal, sulphur and petroleum abound. Agriculture is backward and in a primitive state. The chief products are maize, barley, wheat, beans, cotton, tobacco, henequen and coffee. Large numbers of cattle are raised, many of which are now being shipped and driven into the United States. Manufactures are most.

are now being shipped and driven into the United States. Manufactures are mostly confined to cotton and woolen goods, earthenware and paper.

There are several large cities in the guntry, the principal of which is the City of Mexico, the wartfal of the republic There are several large rivers, but, owing to the rapids in them, they are not mavigable, except for short distances. Vera Cruz, on the castern count, in the state of Vera Cruz, is the chief seanort. The army consists of about 25,000 men and officers.

Guatemala is the most northern of the entral American states. It is composed rwenty-two departments, with an aggrerate area of \$5.00 square miles, and a copulation of 1.460,017, fully 60 per cent of hom are Indians. The remainder are early half caste, there being but few forgners among the populate. The physical dning republies. Education is comput-ory, and the standing army consists of sory, and the standing army consists of 2,718 officers and men, with a reserve force of 82,300 officers and men. The government has been for years in an almost constant state of liternecine warfare the revolutions being led by rival superior officers of the army. The soil in general is exceedingly fertile, the chief products being coffee, sugar, tohaces, malze, rice, cosea, cotton, pubber, banamas and cocon nots. Much artention is paid to stock raising and mining is carried on to a limited extent in some parts of the land, the mines producing gold silver, lead, tin, copper and other numerals.

minerals.

The chief city and capital is New Guate-maia. It is situated on an elevated and rich plateau. Its people are engaged large-ly in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. Old Guatemaia, the former capital, was at one time the principal city. It was destroyed in 154, and again in 1773, by earthquakes and fire. Many of its ancient buildings, including a palace and a cathedral, remain entire. San Jose and Champerico, on the Pacific, and Lavingston, on the Atlantic, are the chief ports. The other important towns are Resultainen. Santo Tomas, Gaulios, belores, Lao, Escontia, Attitum, Soiola and Guista.

Guatemaia is bounded on the north, east and west by the Mexican states of Chipos, Tabasco, Campeche and Vacatan, and by firitish Honduras and the Atlantic and Pacific occaus. It is bounded on the south by San Salvador and Honduras. ninerals.
The chief city and capital is New Guate

City of Marko. Jan. 21.—The war desartment here is working its clerks and all apployes over hours in the preparation for car. The government factories are running day and might, turning out cartridges sing day and night, turning out cartridges and other anomanition.

The young men of the city are forming into companies to join the regular army and everything locks like fromble.

Minister beloon has nothing to say to-night, though there is a rumor that he has been telegraphed instructions to do all in his power to present Mexico declaring war.

It is possible that diplomacy may yet

intervene in time to save trouble between Guatemala and Mexico. The Salvadorean minister to-day is in-clined to steer clear from all entangle-ment in the Mexico-Guatemalan question and it is stated to-night that he would assume neutral grounds in case of war.

Glass no more resembles the real dia-mend than the cheapest baking powders resemble by. Price's. It is the jewel of leavening agents.

A Feeder to the Burlington

St. Joseph, Mo. Jan. 2k.-(Special.) It has just been learned that St. Joseph capitalists have been quietly working on a plan to build a new line of road from this city to Little Bock, Ark, to be known as the Arkansas Northwestern. It is understood the road will run through Southeastern Kansas and Western Missouri via Paola. Erie, Kas., and Southwest City, Ark., thence by way of Bentonville and Clarksville to Little Reck. It is said that the line will be a feeder to the "Q" system, but those interested refuse to affirm or deny anything, only admitting that they have such a scheme on foot.

EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO., SECCESSORS TO Bullone, Moore, Errengolo,

Torday we look for the weather to be fatt

Temperature pesterday Minimum, 14; max

JEWELRY—A SALE!

The manufacturer, one of the leading Eastern ones, needed money badly-came to us with a big lot of High Grade Sterling Silver and Rolled Gold Jewelry-and we bought a large quantity, \$4,000 worth, at about one-fourth to onehalf of what we've been paying for same class of goods.

The assortment of novelties is very large, but yet exclusive-Novelties never before shown in Kan-

sas City. \$1 Rolled Gold Lorgnettes or Scarf Chains for 25c \$3 Sterling Silver Belt Buckles \$1 Sterling Silver Grip Tags er...... 50c

50c Quadruple Plated Grip Tags for......25c 75c Sterling Silver Link Cuff 25c Ladies' Scarf Pins 5c

25e Rolled Gold and Silver Fin-Rolled Gold Neck Chain, with reast pendant......25c \$1 Rolled Gold Brooches for . 25c 25c Quadruple Plated Key Rings or......10c

\$1 Quadruple Plated Key Chains quoise, emerald or garnet setting,

Slush-mud-water-snow-You begin to look for Overshoes and Rubbers-Better get them to-day, so as to get the benefit of them early in the winter. Men's Rubbers and Overshoes-

all kinds. Men's Knee Rubber Boots-light and medium weight-Sleigh Boots and High Hip Boots. Men's fleece lined, low cut and

storm Alaska and buckle Arcticsthe 3 buckle Arctic for snow. Ladies' Rubbers, Arctics and Overshoes--all grades and kinds.

Gentlemen Only Read This. We are going to close out about 15 lines of Bar Goods, fine Glasses for whiskies, brandies, clarets, cochtails, wines, sherrys, liquors, bar waters, lemonades; lip mixing glasses, bar spoons and other bar goods. This entire collection will be sold beginning to-day at exactly 50 per cent discount or & the former selling price. Saloonkeepers will find this a grand opportunity to buy Glassware for less price than ever before made in Kansas City. This sale is worthy the attention of every gentleman who wishes to more



fully complete his buffet.

We have taken all our Sleds none reserved ---Yankee Jumpers--

ner and marked them just one-third of their popular price, namely: A 50c Sled marked to 33e 75c Sled marked to 50c 98c Sled marked to 65c A \$1.25 Sled marked to 85c A \$1.50 Sled marked to \$1.00 A \$1.98 Sled marked to \$1.32 A \$2.50 Sled marked to \$1.77 Now is the time, boys, for Sleds.

(Toy room, 5th floor.) EMERY, BIRD, THAYER & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO Bullone, Moore Errenzolo,

OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

That Body Adjourns to Attend an Irrigation Convention-Only One Bill Passed.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 25,-(Special.) Both Gathrie, O. T., Jan. 25.—(Special.) Both houses of the legislature adjourned at moon until Monday and left this afternoot for El Reno to attend the interstate irrigation convention, in session. The record of the three weeks they have been in session is iil bills introduced in the house and sighty-four in the senate and one bill passed. St. John's train rothery bill passed second reading to-day and will probably become a law. It makes an attempt at trafficulation of the control of t rothery a felony punishable by death or life imprisonment. A bill was introduced to-day defining foreign corporations and regulating their business in this territory and one providing for the assessment and regulating their business in this territory and one providing for the assessment and adherion of tax on personal property in unorsanized counties. Upon this latter bill will center one of the great lights of the session, as it is an attempt to compel the large cattlemen, who have hundreds of themands of head of cattle on the Indian reservations, to pay tax on them. In the past they have received all the protection of the government used have never paid a dollar of tax, thus being able to ruinously compens with farners who pay taxes. The eartic companies have a strong lobby here already and will fight the bill bitterly. The bill for treatment and care of habitual drunkards, introduced by Representative St. John, of Oklahoma City, a son of excitovernor St. John, et al., the county shall send him to an institute to receive treatment and care at the expense of the county shall send him to an institute to receive treatment and care at the expense of the county shall send him to an institute to receive treatment and care at the expense of the county, but limits the number to be sent by any one county in a year to four. Mr. St. John himself took the Keeley cure several years ago, is a thorough believer in the efficient habit and believes it should be universally applied.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 25.—A blinding snow.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 25 .- A blinding snowrerry, 0. 1. Jan. 3.—A billianing snow-storm commenced all over Cherokee Strip after midnight last night, and snow has drifted in many places two feet deep. The wind is blowing a bilizzard and the thermometer is at zero.